TEXAS-LOUISIANA PETROLEUM RECORD AND

Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

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PRODUCTION IS HOLDING UP

General Conditions in the Gulf Coast Region Underwent Practically No Change During First Half of July. Statistics for First Six Months of 1905 and 1906 Show a Decrease of 12,418,077 Barrels in Gross Output. Total Production of United States in 1905 Was 140,635,136 Barrels.

The mid-month review of the oil situation in the Gulf Coast region discloses little change in general conditions. The gross output of all districts in Texas and Louisiana on July 15 was estimated at 60,810 barrels. This record is against 60,560 barrels on June 30, and indicates little variation in aggregate production. Texas districts are credited with 40,360 barrels, and Jennings with 20,450 barrels.

Humble fell off 1,000 barrels during the first half of July ,but this was more than counterbalanced by new production in the other Texas fields, all of which show a gain of from 100 to 700 barrels. Saratoga moved up 100 barrels, Spindletop 200 barrels, Batson 250 barrels and Sour Lake 700 barrels. There is no change at Jennings.

Credit balance quotations remain unchanged. The situation in contracts has undergone no alteration. A goodly portion of the production in the various fields is tied up in two, three or six months contracts.

Nothing of importance has developed in the search for new production. Field work at Hoskins Mound has unfolded nothing startling. Only one hole is going down in that district at present. Considerable interest, however, is being manifested in a test by the Brazoria Oil Company, five and one-half miles northeast of Hoskins Mound, near Galveston bay. A showing of oil was encountered at 30 feet and gas at 50 feet. Work at Hockley is still plugging along. Work on the Bass hole at Pierce Junction is suspended at something over 1,000 feet.

The possibilities of light oil development in the Humble district received a rude setback by the completion of two dry holes close to the McCarley-Shepherd hole, in the Weed. A steamhead was put on the McCarley well, and after pumping for an hour or so it was shut down, and was in that condition on July 14.

Port movement of crude amounted to 266,825 barrels during the first half of July, 133,089 barrels moving from Port Arthur and 133,736 barrels from Sabine. Shipments of other grades totaled 138,765 barrels, of which 89,960 barrels went from Port Arthur and 48,805 barrels from Sabine.

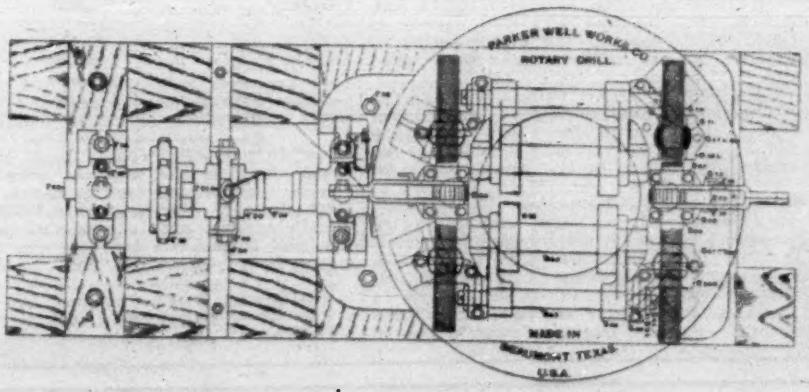
The Texas Company loaded the steamer Maverick at Amesville, La., on July 5, with bunker coal consigned to the Standard Oil Company at New York.

Forty-one wells were completed in the Gulf Coast region during the first half of July. Thirty-five are producers and six dry. Four wells were abandoned. Humble is credited with 22 completions, 17 producers and 5 dry. All the other completions in Texas and Louisiana were producers, with one exception. Two completions at Jennings did not amount to much. One makes a small quantity of b. s. with air while the other is going deeper for a greater yield.

Humble shows a falling off in development work, but the other Texas districts remain about the same. Forty-four wells were drilling at Humble on July 15, against 54 drilling on June 30. Three rigs were up at Humble on July 15, against two on June 30. A total of 76 wells were drilling in Southeast Texas on July 15, against 97 drilling on June 30, or a decrease of 21.

Six rigs were up in all the fields in the Gulf Coast region on July 15, against six on June 30.

According to statistics compiled by the Oil Investors' Journal in this number, the



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HAS NO SLIDES.

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BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

MANUFACTURERS.

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decrease in the gross output of the Gulf Coast region in the first six months of 1906, compared with 1905, was approximately 12,418,077.35 barrels. Statistics for 1905 show the gross output of the United States in that year to be 140,635,136 barrels.

The Cuban bill removing the tariff on crude petroleum went over until the next session of the Cuban Congress, Nov. 5.

GULF COAST OUTPUT DECREASED 12,418,077 BARRELS IN FIRST HALF OF 1906 AGAINST 1905.

Gross production in the Gulf Coast region decreased approximately 12,418,077.35 barrels during the first six months of 1906, compared with the same period in 1905. The total output in 1905 was 22,906,152.35 barrels, against an estimate of 10,488,075 barrels in 1906. Texas districts yielded 16,995,325.54 barrels in the first six months of 1905, compared with an estimate of 6,351,175 barrels in the same period for 1906. Humble produced 10,080,094.69 barrels in the former period, against an estimate of 1,950,900 barrels in the latter. The Louisiana field, Jennings, yielded 5,910,826.81 barrels during the first half of last year, against an estimate of 4,136,900 barrels for a similar period in the present year. Humble decreased approximately 8,129,194 barrels, and Jennings 1,773,926.81 barrels, respectively. Batson, Saratoga, Sour Lake and Spindletop show an aggregate decline of approximately 2,514,955.85 barrels. Total decrease in the Gulf Coast region estimated at 12,418,077 barrels.

The net movement and consumption in the first half of 1905 was estimated at 14,700,590 barrels, against 14,978,829 barrels for the same period in 1906. Gross production in excess of the net movement and consumption in 1905, therefore, was approximately 8,205,562.35 barrels, indicating that stocks piled up at the rate of 1,367,593.72 barrels a month. The record for 1906 was nearly reversed. The net movement and consumption in excess of production was put at 4,490,754 barrels, showing that stocks were drawn on at the rate of approximately 748,459 barrels a month in the first half of 1906.

The reserve supply at the first of the present year was estimated at 20,0000,000 barrels. The shortage for the first half of 1906 has brought down to approximately 15,509,246 barrels on July 1.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS PRODUCTION.

Texas districts produced 16,995,325.54 barrels in the first six months of 1905. This record is against the estimated output of 6,351,175 barrels in the same period of 1906, and represents a decline of approximately 10,644,150.54 barrels in the latter period. Humble produced 10,080,094.69 barrels in the first half of 1905. The same district during a similar period in 1906 yielded an estimate of only 1,950,900 barrels, or a decline of approximately 8,129,194.64 barrels. Humble was the field that enabled Texas to maintain its position of second in the rank of oil-producing states in 1905. During the month of June, 1905, that district produced 3,207,019.41 barrels of oil, the largest yield ever made by a Texas district in a similar period. During June, 1905, Humble produced only 400,000 barrels. Humble, therefore, was the pivotal point in turning the scale of aggregate production in 1906, compared with 1905. The other Texas districts, Batson, Sour Lake, Saratoga and Spindletop, produced 6,915,230.85 barrels in the first half of 1905. These districts in 1906 in the same period yielded approximately 4,400,275 barrels, or an estimated decline of 2,514,955.85 barrels.

The gross Texas output in 1906 includes 109,575 barrels from Dayton and Hoskins Mound, which were not producing in the first half of 1905.

JENNINGS OUTPUT.

The Jennings field, in Louisiana, yielded 5,910,826.81 barrels during the first six months of 1905, against an estimate of 4,136,900 barrels in the same period for 1906. The decline in 1906, therefore, was approximately 1,773,926.81 barrels.

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE.

Gross movement of crude in the Gulf Coast region for the first half of 1905 totaled 11,040,590 barrels, against 12,658,533 barrels in the same period in 1906, an increase of approximately 1,617,943 barrels in 1906. Transfers of Jennings oil to Texas storage amounted to approximately 300,000 and 1,639,704 barrels in 1905 and 1906, respectively. The net movement was therefore 10,740,590 barrels in 1905, against 11,018,829 barrels in 1906, or an increase in 1906 of approximately 278,239 barrels.

Texas is credited with a total crude movement of 7,381,756 barrels in the first half of 1905, against 6,809,527 barrels for the same period in 1906, indicating a decrease in 1906 of approximately 572,229 barrels. Port shipments totaled 3,747,934 barrels in the first half of 1905, against 3,165,427 barrel in the same period in 1906, or a decrease in the latter period of 582,507 barrels. Rail movement of Texas crude in the foregoing periods totaled 3,633,822 and 3,644,100 barrels, respectively, an increase in 1906 of 10,278 barrels.

SHIPMENTS OF OTHER GRADES.

Texas port shipments of other grades amounted to 1,472,534.45 barrels in the first half of 1905, against 2,240,844 barrels for the same period in 1906. These figures represent an increase during the first half of 1906 compared with 1905 of of 768,309.55 barrels, and demonstrates a steady growth in the refining branch of the Gulf Coast oil industry. The high grade of its products is becoming more widely recognized.

JENNINGS MOVEMENT.

Movement of Jennings crude amounted to 3,658,834 barrels during the first half of 1905, against 5,849,006 barrels for the same period in 1906, or an increase in 1906 of 2,190,172 barrels. Of the total amount, however, 300,000 and 1,639,704 barrels, respectively in 1905 and 1906, represent transfers to Texas storage. Rail movement amounted to 3,506,186 barrels in 1905, against 4,823,231 barrels in 1906, an increase in 1906 of 1,317,045 barrels. Movement to Plaquemine totaled 152,648 barrels in 1905, against 1,025,775 barrels in 1906, an increase in the latter period of 973,167 barrels. Movement to Plaquemine in 1905 did not begin until May.

MOVEMENT AND CONSUMPTION.

The total crude movement from Texas and Louisiana, therefore, was 11,040,590 barrels during the first half of 1905, against 12,658,533 barrels in the same period for 1906. This shows an increase in 1906 of 1,617,943 barrels. Deducting the transfers of Jennings oil to Texas storage, which amounted to approximately 300,000 barrels in 1905 and 1,639,704 barrels in 1906, makes the net movement 10,740,590 barrels in 1905, against 11,018,829 barrels in 1906, or an increase in 1906 of 278,239 barrels. The net movement and estimated consumption is put at 14,700,590 barrels in the first six months of 1905, against 14,978,829 barrels in the same period in 1906.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

Production in the Gulf Coast Region for the first half of 1905 was 22,906,152.35 barrels. The surplus in that period, therefore, 8,205,562.35 barrels, indicating that stocks piled up at the rate of 1,367,593.72 barrels a month. Production in the Gulf Coast region in 1906 for the first six months is put at 10,488,075 barrels, against the movement and consumption of 14,978,829 barrels. The shortage, therefore, was approximately 4,490,754 barrels in six months, showing a reduction in stocks at the rate of approximately 748,459 barrels a month.

RESERVE SUPPLY.

The reserve supply in the Gulf Coast region on January 1, 1906, was put at 20,000,000 barrels. The reduction during the first half of the present year brings the total down to approximately 15,509,246 barrels on July 1. Approximately two-thirds of this amount is reserved for refinery use or is contracted for, leaving a balance open to purchase for fuel oil of about 5,169,750 barrels. Under a continuation of the drawing on stocks as recorded for the first half of the present year, an average of 748,459 barrels a month, the entire reserve supply will last about twenty-one months unless new production alters the situation.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL IN TEXAS-LOUISIANA DISTRICTS ON JULY 1, 1906.

(Estimated.)

	Barrels
Surplus Jan. 1, 1906	20,000,000
Shortage first half of 1906	4,490,754
Net surplus July 1, 1906	15,509,246
Refinery use or contracted for	10,339,496
Open to purchase for fuel	5,169,750

It is estimated that two-thirds of the gross surplus is reserved for refinery use or contracted for delivery; in other words it is not open to purchase for fuel.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TEXAS-LOUISIANA CRUDE OIL IN 1906.

Month.	Barrels Av. Daily Output.	Barrels Av. Daily Consumption.
January	59,697	74,857
February	56,928	88,367
March	51,948	83,108
April	54,037	79,134
May	64,080	88,172
June	64,183	88,242

	Daily Shortage.	Shortage for Month.
January	15,160	447,800
February	31,439	924,878
March	31,077	963,387
April	25,486	764,580
May	19,192	594,952
June	24,519	735,567

Note—Consumption includes all shipments and refined and field requirements.

An Indianapolis woman took back her flowers because she was not permitted to ride in the first carriage at her mother-in-law's funeral. Now and then, it seems, a woman appears with a masculine appreciation and enthusiasm touching the departed mother-in-law.—Houston Post.

The Standard Oil Company has erected a new 35,000 barrel steel tank at its supply depot at Port Chalmette.

A. L. DOWNER ESTABLISHED 1902. RANDALL SILVERMAN

DOWNER & SILVERMAN

PRODUCERS AND SHIPPERS

FUEL OIL

OIL FIELDS:
Spindle Top, Texas.
Sour Lake, Texas.
Saratoga, Texas.
Batson, Texas.
Humble, Texas.
Jennings, La.
Write and mention OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL.

OFFICES:
BEAUMONT, TEX.

FIELD REPORTS FOR FIRST HALF OF JULY

Production of Texas and Louisiana Districts.

District.	June 30.	July 15.
Humble	14,000	13,000
Batson	7,200	7,450
Saratoga	7,900	8,000
Sour Lake	6,500	7,200
Spindletop	2,800	3,000
Dayton	210	210
Jennings	20,450	20,450
Hoskins Mound	1,500	1,500
Totals	60,560	60,810

Increase, July 15, 250 barrels.

WELLS COMPLETED.

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Aban.
Humble	22	17	5	4
Batson	7	7	0	0
Saratoga	2	1	1	0
Sour Lake	4	4	0	0
Spindletop	4	4	0	0
Dayton	0	0	0	0
Jennings	2	2	0	0
Totals	41	35	6	4

WELLS DRILLING.

	June 30.	July 15.
Humble	54	44
Batson	9	5
Saratoga	11	11
Sour Lake	9	5
Spindletop	9	4
Dayton	0	1
Jennings	5	6
Totals	97	76

RIGS UP.

	June 30.	July 15.
Humble	2	3
Batson	1	1
Saratoga	1	1
Sour Lake	0	0
Spindletop	1	1
Dayton	0	0
Jennings	1	2
Totals	6	8

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905 AND 1906.

PRODUCTION OF THE HUMBLE DISTRICT

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	278,652.99	402,200
February	755,446.92	271,200
March	1,474,345.71	252,500
April	1,683,301.23	265,000
May	2,681,328.43	360,000
June	3,207,019.41	400,000
Total	10,080,094.69	1,950,900

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 8,129,194 barrels. Humble yielded more oil in June, 1905, than was ever produced by a single district in Texas in a similar period.

PRODUCTION OF BATSON, SOUR LAKE, SARATOGA, SPINDLETOP, DAYTON AND HOSKINS MOUND.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	1,589,934.10	755,200
February	1,075,963.04	697,800
March	1,113,178.20	743,800
April	1,066,570.34	761,500
May	1,126,514.23	766,475
June	943,070.94	675,500
Total	6,915,230.85	4,400,275

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 2,514,955.85 barrels. Dayton and Hoskins Mound did not produce any oil during the first half of 1905. Production of both districts in first six months of 1906 was 109,575 barrels—Dayton 55,575 barrels and Hoskins Mound 54,000 barrels.

PRODUCTION OF ALL SOUTHEAST TEXAS DISTRICTS.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Humble	10,080,094.69	1,950,900
Others	6,915,230.85	4,400,275
Total	16,995,325.54	6,351,175

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 10,644,150.54 barrels.

PRODUCTION OF JENNINGS.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	1,382,737.50	693,200
February	1,170,036.13	625,000
March	930,508.34	614,100
April	789,[illegible].32	594,600
May	801,018.93	860,000
June	837,147.59	750,000
Total	5,910,826.81	4,136,900

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 1,773,926.81 barrels.

GULF COAST PRODUCTION.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Southeast Texas	16,995,325.54	6,351,175
Jennings	5,910,826.81	4,136,900
Total	22,906,152.35	10,488,075

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 12,418,077.35 barrels.

TEXAS PORT SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	620,232	405,042
February	381,548	596,600
March	610,894	547,489
April	607,241	458,122
May	868,651	548,259
June	659,367	609,915
Total	3,747,934	3,165,427

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 582,507 barrels.

TEXAS PORT SHIPMENTS OF OTHER GRADES.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	234,252.66	393,745
February	147,593.87	389,702
March	300,225.33	342,237
April	346,593.46	298,8[illegible]
May	222,239.00	365,726
June	221,630.13	451,016
Total	1,472,534.45	2,240,844

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 768,309.55 barrels.

TEXAS RAIL MOVEMENT.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	483,125	542,339
February	419,717	612,295
March	593,522	609,482
April	708,396	6[illegible],429
May	676,478	644,571
June	752,584	576,984
Total	3,633,822	3,644,100

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 10,278 barrels.

TOTAL MOVEMENT TEXAS CRUDE.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Port shipments	3,747,934	3,165,427
Rail movement	3,633,822	3,644,100
Total	7,381,756	6,809,527

The decrease in 1906 compared with 1905 is 572,229 barrels.

JENNINGS RAIL SHIPMENTS.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	748,760	639,82[illegible]
February	542,363	687,387
March	654,369	810,435
April	600,155	869,897
May	528,071	917,136
June	432,468	898,556
Total	3,506,186	4,823,231

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 1,317,045 barrels.

JENNINGS TO PLAQUEMINE.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
January	.....	204,000
February	.....	68,000
March	.....	175,000
April	.....	170,540
May	34,396	208,000
June	118,252	200,235
Total	152,648	1,025,775

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 973,167 barrels. Movement in 1905 did not begin until May.

TOTAL MOVEMENT JENNINGS CRUDE.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Rail shipments	3,506,186	4,823,231
Pipe line to Plaquemine	152,648	1,025,775
Total	3,658,834	5,849,006

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 2,190,172 barrels.

TOTAL CRUDE MOVEMENT FROM TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Southeast Texas	7,381,756	6,809,527
Louisiana	3,658,834	5,849,006
Total	11,040,590	12,658,533

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 1,617,943 barrels.

TRANSFERS OF JENNINGS CRUDE TO TEXAS STORAGE.

January	50,000	152,648
February	50,000	105,994
March	50,000	228,638
April	50,000	437,296
May	50,000	396,535
June	50,000	318,623
Total	300,000	1,639,704

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 1,317,045 barrels. The record for 1906 represents a monthly average of 273,284 barrels. The figures as given for 1905 are estimated, while those for 1906 are fairly accurate.

NET MOVEMENT FOR TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Gross movement	11,040,590	12,658,533
Transfers	300,000	1,639,704
Net movement	10,740,590	11,018,829

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is approximately 278,239 barrels.

NET MOVEMENT AND ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION.

	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1906.
Net movement	10,740,590	11,018,829
Refinery consumption	3,600,000	3,600,000
Field consumption	360,000	360,000
Total	14,700,590	14,978,829

The increase in 1906 compared with 1905 is 278,239 barrels.

RECAPITULATION.

	Barrels.
Production first half of 1905	22,906,152.35
Net movement and consumption	14,700,590.00
Surplus	8,205,562.35
Production first half of 1906	10,488,[illegible]
Net movement and consumption	14,978,829.00
Shortage	4,490,754.00

The record for 1905 represents an average monthly surplus of 1,367,593.72 barrels, while the figures for 1906 show an average monthly shortage of 748,459 barrels.

In Cuba alcohol is produced and sold from 12 to 15 cents a gallon, and used as fuel for running engines. It produces no soot or disagreeable odors. When the law recently passed by Congress to denaturize alcohol in the United States becomes operative, it is expected to increase greatly the use of the article both for fuel and other purposes.—U. S. Consular Report.

CRUDE PRICES.

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

J. M. GUFFEY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

	—March—		Apl.	May.	June.
	16.	31.	23.	23.	27.
Sour Lake, light	45	47	49	51	52
Sour Lake, heavy	36	38	40	42	43
Saratoga	36	38	40	42	44
Batson, light	37	39	41	43	45
Batson, heavy	31	33	35	37	39
Humble	39	41	43	45	48

Where no figures are given, the price remains unchanged.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

	—March—			Apl.	May.	June.
	7.	16.	31.	23.	22.	26.
Sour Lake	43	45	47	49	51	52
Saratoga	34	36	38	40	42	44
Batson	33	35	37	39	41	43
Humble	37	39	41	43	45	48
Jennings	26	28	30	32	34	36

Where no figures are given, the price remains unchanged.

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

Contract prices for Texas oil at the wells from 2 to 6 cents above credit balance quotations.

EASTERN PRICES.

Pennsylvania	$1.64
Second sand	1.64
Tiona	1.74
Corning	1.16
New Castle	1.41
Cabell	1.24
North Lima	.98
South Lima	.93
Indiana	.93
Princeton, Ind.	.83
Casey, Ill.	.83
Somerset	.91
Ragland	.62
Thirty-two degrees and above	.52
Corsicana, light	.91
Corsicana, heavy	.52
Fuel oil	.35
Canada	1.38

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

32 gravity and over	$0.52
32 to 31 1-2 gravity	.49
31 1-2 to 31 gravity	.46
31 to 30 1-2 gravity	.43
30 1-2 to 30 gravity	.40
Heavy or fuel oil	.35

REVISED FIGURES AS TO MOVEMENT OF OIL AND THE SHORTAGE IN JUNE.

Revised figures on the rail movement of Jennings crude in June show that out of a total of 898,556 barrels, 318,623 barrels went into Texas storage. Transfers of Jennings crude to Texas storage in May amounted to 396,535 barrels, showing a decrease in June of 77,912 barrels. Of the total transfer, 166,390 barrels moved from Lake Charles to Nederland and 152,233 barrels from Jennings, Mermentau and Egan to Gladys and Sabine. Transfers from Lake Charles to Nederland in May amounted to 201,556 barrels, showing a decrease in June of 35,166 barrels. May transfers from Jennings, Mermentau and Egan totaled 194,979 barrels in May, representing a decrease in June of 42,746 barrels.

Gross rail and port shipments in June were put at 2,279,690 barrels, and the gross movement and consumption 2,939,690 barrels. Deducting 318,623 barrels, representing transfers of Jennings crude to Texas storage, makes the net gross rail and port shipments 1,961,067 barrels, and the net movement and consumption 2,621,067 barrels.

The June output of the Gulf Coast region was put at 1,925,500 barrels, including 40,000 barrels from Hoskins Mound, which does not appear in the June rail movement although it is believed, in the absence of accurate figures, that fully that amount moved from the tracks at Danbury, on the Brownsville road. Adding 40,000 barrels to the net movement and consumption would make a total of 2,661,067 barrels. The movement and consumption in excess of production, therefore, was 735,567 barrels, an average daily shortage in June of 24,519 barrels. The shortage in May was put at 594,956 barrels, indicating an increase in June of 140,611 barrels.

Revised and corrected figures covering the movement of Jennings crude to Texas storage in June, are as follows:

Jennings to—	Cars.	Barrels.
Sabine	343	55,291
Gladys	20	3,899
Mermentau to—		
Sabine	30	5,467
Egan to—		
Gladys	26	4,689
Sabine	470	83,387
Lake Charles to—		
Nederland	831	166,390
Total	1,720	318,623

ANSE LA BUTTE.

Heywood Brothers Oil Corporation No. 9 is drilling at about 855 feet. Derrick is up and machinery being moved for Louisiana Oil Company No. 2 and Lake Oil Company No. 4. A test by the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company was abandoned at 2,700 feet. Rig has been moved to Napoleonville, where leases have been taken. Four wells are producing. Outlook is rather discouraging.

HUMBLE.

Twenty-two wells were completed in the Humble district during the first two weeks of July. Three were dry, one a gasser, one blowout and seventeen producers, with a gross output estimated at 1,280 barrels, an average of 75.3 barrels from each well. This record is against 43 completions in the last half of June, 27 of which were producers, with a gross output of approximately 3,060 barrels, or an average of 113.3 barrels from each well. Twelve of the completions in that period were dry, two gassers and two water wells.

The gross output of the district on July 15 was estimated at 13,000 barrels, against 14,000 barrels on June 30, a decrease of 1,000 barrels, in the face of 1,280 barrels of new production.

Forty-four wells were drilling and shut down on July 14. This record is against 54 wells drilling and six shut down on June 30, a decrease of 10 drilling wells and an increase of 1 shut down. Six locations were recorded on July 14, 3 old and 3 new. Two rigs were up on June 30.

Light oil possibilities were given a boost by the completion of two dry holes close to the McCarley-Shepherd well in the West tract. The Producers' Oil Company and Ben C. Taber tests in that portion of the field were failures. The McCarley-Shepherd well was equipped with a steambeam and put to pumping for a few hours, when it was shut down and was in that condition on July 14. The old Heywood Oil Company No. 1, 50 feet west of the McCarley-Shepherd hole, is abandoned. The perforating process left it in such shape a strainer could not be set. A new hole may be drilled close to it for light oil. A revised test of the oil from the McCarley-Shepherd hole shows it to be 38.4 gravity Baume. The oil is highly evaporative.

Following is a summary of field open-

STERLING-HURD OIL COMPANY
307 BINZ BUILDING,
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Texas and Louisiana Fuel Oils
We are Producers and Shippers.
Service the Best.
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tions compiled on July 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Producers Oil Company No. 23, Weed. Dry. Abandoned. For light oil sand.

Guffie-Cresby No. 3, Collier, 50 barrels.

Buffalo Oil Company No. 2, Blackshear. Dry.

Nells-Esperson No. 5, Cherry. Gasser.

Granberry-Smith, special No. 21, Hermann, 75 barrels.

Osborne and Rucker No. 1, Long, 35 barrels.

Oriole Oil Company No. 1, acre 24 of Longs, 15 barrels.

Harper and Hurst No. 8, Collier, 60 barrels.

North American Oil Company No. 3, Echols. Blowout.

Starlight Oil Company No. 4, Holmes, 15 barrels.

Wence No. 1, DeMerritt, 50 barrels.

Reeves and Underwood No. 1, DeMerritt, 40 barrels.

Reeves and Menter No. 3, DeMerritt, 125 barrels.

Jordan-Gulley No. 21, Long.

D. R. Beatty No. 3, Patterson, 15 barrels.

McKallip Brothers No. 5, Collier, 50 barrels.

E. F. Simms No. 4, Collier, 125 barrels.

Ben C. Taber No. 1, Weed. Dry. For light sand.

McAnnery and others No. 1, Conway, 100 barrels.

W. B. Sharp No. 3, Long, 75 barrels.

Unity-Oil Company No. 4 (Old National), Cherry, 100 barrels.

D. R. Beatty No. 4, Echols, 200 barrels.

Total completions, 22. Producing, 17. Dry, 3. Gasser, 1. Blowout, 1. New production estimated at 1,280 barrels. Average per well, 75.3 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Producers Oil Company No. 43, Bart, 10 acres of Hirsch. Fishing.

Producers Oil Company No. 13, DeMerritt. Erecting standard pumping rig.

Producers Oil Company No. 14, Patterson. Erecting standard pumping rig.

Producers Oil Company No. 17, DeMerritt.

Producers Oil Company No. 18, Mason, 140 acres.

Producers Oil Company No. 19, Bering and Cortes.

Producers Oil Company No. 20, Dannenbaum.

Producers Oil Company No. 21, Patterson.

Producers Oil Company No. 22, Patterson.

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Producers Oil Company No. 24, Echols.

Producers Oil Company No. 25, Mason, 100 acres.

Producers Oil Company No. 26, DeMerritt.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 5, Barrett. Rigging to pump.

Guffey-Crosbie No. 3, Collier, 50 barrels.

Guffey-Crosbie No. 6, Barrett. Rigging to pump.

Guffey-Crosbie No. 7, Barrett.

Guffey-Crosbie No. 6, Barrett.

Crosbie-Barrett No. 4, Barrett.

Esperson No. 1, Gaffney.

Carroll Oil and Gas Company No. 4, eastern extension. Getting ready to pump.

Carroll Oil and Gas Company No. 5, eastern extension. Down 1,152 feet.

Northwestern Oil Company No. 10, J. B. Jones of Hermann.

Granberry-Smith special No. 23, Hermann.

Granberry-Smith, block 1 of Blackshear.

Osborne No. 4, Collier. Rigging to pump.

Osborne and Rucker No. 2, acre 22 of Long.

Osborne and Rucker No. 3, Long.

D. B. Cherry and others No. 1, acre 12 of Long.

Patrick and Farish No. 1, Blackshear.

Rutherford No. 1, Collier.

Jordan Gulley No. 21, Long.

John O'Neil No. 16, Cherry, 2 acre. Second sand. Erecting standard pumping rig.

John O'Neil No. 19, block 2 of Cherry.

Primere Oil Company No. 6, Hirsch.

Byrd and Bowie No. 3, Busch.

Ward and Sheek No. 3, Collier.

Lake Development Company No. 8, Collier.

Northwestern Oil Company No. 5, J. B. Jones of Hermann.

Barbe and Company No. 1, Holmes.

McAnnery No. 2, Conway.

W. B. Sharp No. 99, Long.

Drillers Oil Company No. 3, DeMerritt.

Lane and Bowler No. 2, DeMerritt.

Lane and Bowler No. 3, DeMerritt.

Todd and Company No. 1, block 19 of Conway. Bailing. Quarter-mile extension to southeast.

Total wells drilling 44.

WELLS SHUT DOWN.

Mc. Carley and Shepherd No. 1, strip 5 of Weed.

Producers Oil Company No. 47, Adams.

Producers Oil Company No. 52, Bering and Cortes.

Producers Oil Company No. 53, Majorwitz.

Producers Oil Company No. 62, block 5 Landslide of the Dunman.

Devore Oil Company No. 1, Landslide.

Simms & Farish No. 5, Mason.

Total shut down, 7.

NEW LOCATIONS.

D. R. Beatty No. 5, Long. Derrick.

Jordan Gulley No. 23, Long. Derrick.

Lake Development Company No. 9, Wilson, 2 acres.

Total new locations, 3.

OLD LOCATIONS.

Producers Oil Company No. 39, Fant and Freund. Derrick.

Producers Oil Company No. 63, Busch.

Producers Oil Company, E. M. Wheeler No. 2, Wheeler-Pickens, 2 acre lease.

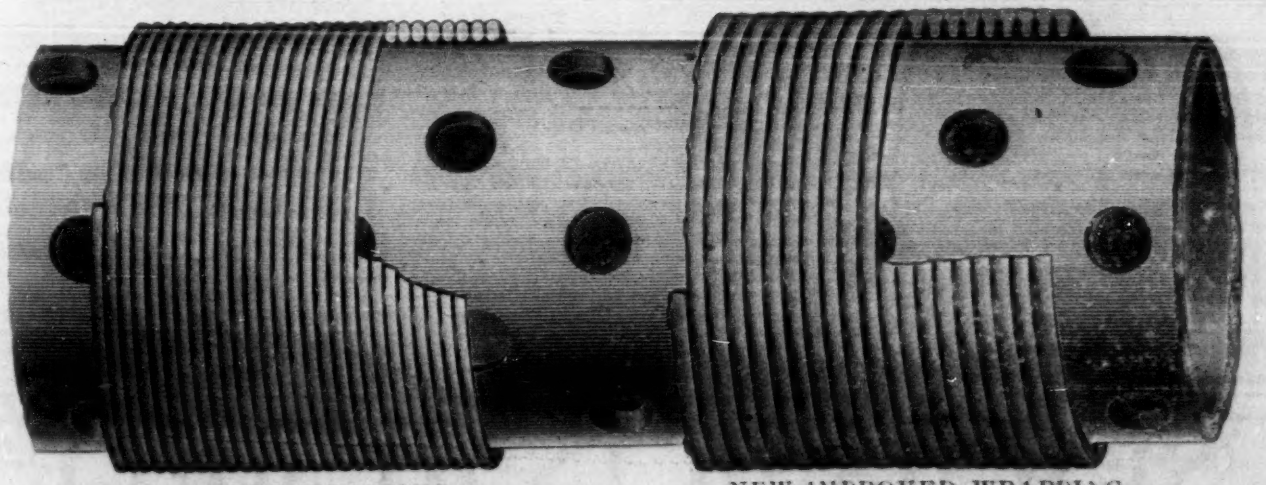
Total old locations, 3. All locations, 6.

FIELD NOTES.

Producers Oil Company No. 36, on the Conway, will be drilled deeper.

While removing tubing from Carroll Oil and Gas Company No. 4, in the eastern ex-

WELL STRAINERS



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tension, a blowout suddenly ensued, the gas becoming ignited through contact with the boiler, destroying the rig and fatally burning Harry Craig, of El Campo, Tex. Oil gushed over the derrick. The derrick was rebuilt and an effort is being made to put the well on a pumping basis. Air was tried with unsatisfactory results. Oil from the hole is 32 gravity.

JENNINGS.

The Jennings district failed to come across with any amount of new production during the first two weeks of July. Two wells were completed in that period, however, one a very small producer with air of b. s. oil and the other produced a little oil, but is now drilling deeper.

The gross output of the district on July 15 was put at 20,450 barrels, the same as recorded on June 30.

Six wells were drilling on July 14, against five for June 30. Four old holes are drilling deeper. Two new locations were recorded on July 14, against one on June 30.

Heywood Oil Company, Crowley No. 5, experienced some difficulty in setting a packer, and the bringing in of the well is delayed.

Following is a summary of field operations compiled on July 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Producers Oil Company, Martin No. 8, small producer with air.

J. M. Abbott Oil Company No. 1, small producer. Now drilling deeper.

Total new completions, 2.

WELLS DRILLING.

Heywood Oil Company, Crowley No. 5, Trouble with hole.

Heywood Oil Company, Crowley No. 6.

Evangeline Oil Company, Arnadaut No. 8.

Jennings Oil Company No. 10.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 13.

T. H. Bass No. 17.

Total wells drilling, 6.

NEW LOCATIONS.

J. M. Abbott Oil Company No. 2.

Heywood Oil Company, Arnadaut No. 5.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Producers Oil Company, Clement No. 5.

Producers Oil Company, Clement No. 6.

J. M. Abbott Oil Company No. 1.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 14.

Total drilling deeper, 4.

SPINDLETOP.

Four wells were completed at Spindletop during the first two weeks of July, all of which are producers, with a gross output estimated at 300 barrels. Two were completed in the McFaddin lease, credited with 125 and 75 barrels, respectively, one good for 50 barrels, in the Gladys City, and one across the T. and N. O. tracks, in the so-called water territory, that is making 50 barrels of oil.

The gross output of the district on July 15 was estimated at 3,000 barrels, against 2,800 barrels on June 30.

Four wells were drilling and two wells shut down on July 15, against nine drilling on June 30. There was one new location recorded on July 15, against one on June 30.

Following is a summary of field operations compiled July 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Bowles Brothers, block 20 Gladys City, 50 barrels.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, Guffey acre, McFaddin lease, 75 barrels.

Edw. Wilkins and others, across T. and N. O. tracks, 50 barrels.

Bass and Abercrombie No. 2, McFaddin lease, 75 barrels.

Total new completions, 4. New production estimated at 300 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

F. D. Smith and Company, Heywood lease.

Cush Weiss No. 1, Spindletop Oil Company strip. Fishing.

W. A. Meagher, Higgins lease, near pump station.

W. G. Park and associates, northeast of field in McFaddin lease.

Total wells drilling, 4.

WELLS SHUT DOWN.

McCarley-Davenport-Shepherd, McFaddin-Weiss-Kyle subdivision.

Atlas Oil Company (J. A. Paulhamus and associates), 150 feet west of Higgins pump station. Completed with a small showing of oil. May work on hole to increase yield.

Total shut down, 2.

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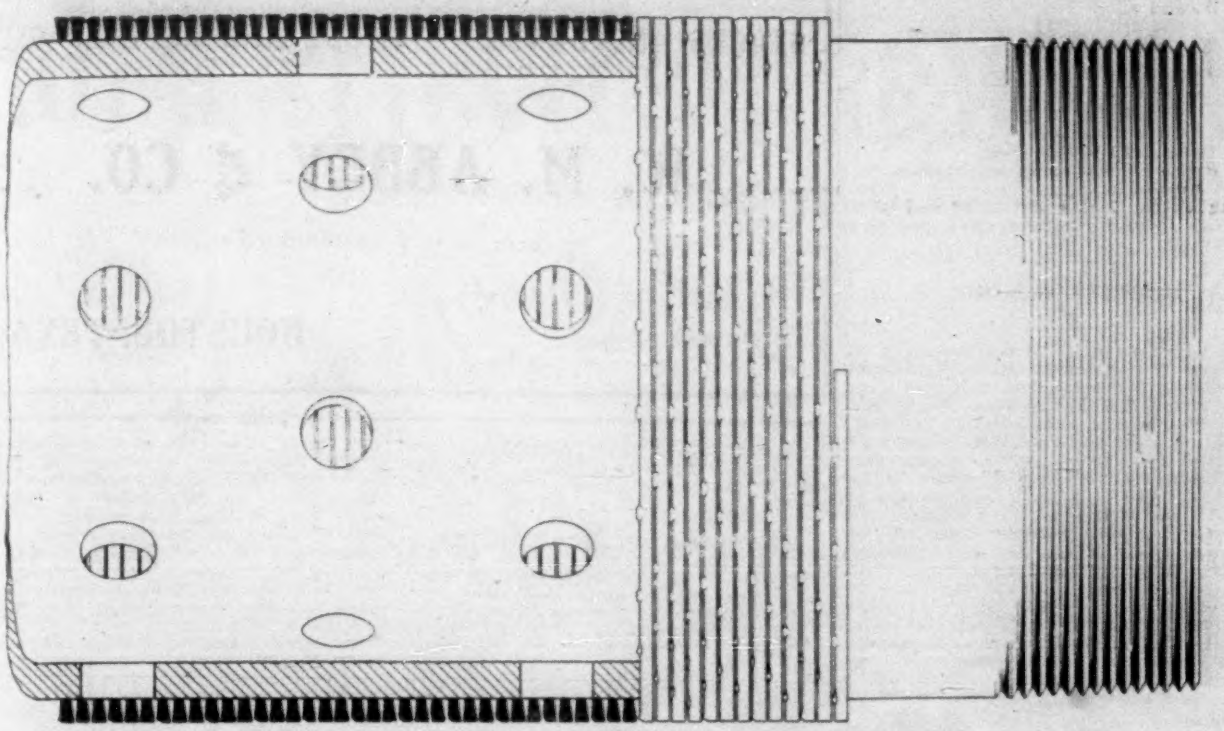

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NEW LOCATIONS.

J. C. Wilson, Gladys City. Alongside the well that developed a leaking casing.

BATSON.

Seven wells were completed in the Batson district during the first two weeks of July. All are producers, with a gross output estimated at 435 barrels. This record is against two completions in the last half of June, both producers.

The gross output of the district on July 12 was estimated at 7,450 barrels, against 7,200 barrels on June 30.

Five wells were drilling on July 12 and two old holes going deeper. This record is against nine drilling wells and one old hole going deeper on June 28. There were no new locations recorded on July 12, against one on June 28.

Following is a summary of field operations compiled on July 12:

WELLS COMPLETED.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 51, Wing, 125 barrels of 27.5 gravity oil.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 52, Wing, 125 barrels.

Walter Christian No. 2, Brice and Bradley, 40 barrels.

Commercial Oil Company and Levy No. 1, strip 6 of Milholme, 75 barrels.

Crown Oil Company No. 12, Heywood lease, 20 barrels of 28 gravity.

Paraffine Oil Company No. 25, Paraffine 30 acres, 25 barrels.

Ada Belle Oil Company, Seymour Kisch, 25 barrels of 21 gravity.

Total new completions, 7. Gross new production, 435 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 53, Wing.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 8, Marshall.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 18, Choate.

Pat Barclay, Maryellen.

Ada Belle Oil Company, Seymour Kisch.

Total wells drilling, 5.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Chrisdan Oil Company No. 16, strip 9 of Milholme.

Christian Oil Company No. 17, strip 9 of Milholme.

SOUR LAKE.

Four wells were completed in the Sour Lake district during the first two weeks of July. All are producers, with a gross output estimated at 750 barrels, 500 barrels of which is credited to the Hardin County Oil Company's No. 2, a new completion of 16.5 gravity oil. One well was completed during the last half of June.

The gross output of the district on July 15 was estimated at 7,200 barrels, against 6,500 barrels on June 30, an increase of approximately 700 barrels.

Five wells were drilling on July 14, against nine drilling on June 30. There were no new locations recorded on either date.

Following is a summary of field operations compiled July 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

C. E. Anderson and Son No. 2, Sour Lake strip, 150 barrels of 24.5 gravity.

Hardin County Oil Company No. 2, 500 barrels of 16.5 gravity oil.

The Texas Company No. 52, 100 barrels.

Sollinsky and Thomson No. 3, strip 4 of Shoestring, Heywood lease, small producer.

Total new completions, 4. Gross production estimated at 750 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

I. R. Bordages No. 1, Jackson strip.

Gilbert No. 29, Gilbert farm, bailing.

The Texas Company No. 53, Texas farm.

D. W. Merwin No. 1, Jackson strip.

Robinson No. 3, Glass.

Total wells drilling, 5.

SARATOGA.

Two wells were completed in the Saratoga district during the first two weeks of July. One is a water well and the other a producer of about 200 barrels. There was one completion in the last half of June.

The gross output of the district on July 12 was estimated at 8,000 barrels, against 7,900 barrels on June 30.

Eleven wells were drilling on July 12 and one rig up. This record is the same as recorded June 30.

Following is a summary of field operations compiled on July 12:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Texas Crude Oil Company No. 1, Texas Crude. Water.

Producers Oil Company No. 3, B. B. B. and C., 200 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Sun Company No. 2, Texas Crude.

Sun Company No. 3, Texas Crude.

Sun Company No. 3, Melder Mayer of B. B. B. and C. About 800 feet.

Sun Company No. 1, Union Petroleum Company lease of the Mary E. Hopkins. Going deeper.

Britton Oil Company, Deutcher No. 1. Having trouble.

Britton Oil Company, Nona Mills No. 2.

Santa Fe Oil Company No. 13, Santa Fe farm. Twisted off.

Producers Oil Company No. 3, Alvey.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 229, Rio Bravo farm, about 500 feet south of gusher area. Rigging to pump.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 230, Rio Bravo farm, near No. 229. Down about 1,525 feet.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 9, B. B. B. and C.

Total wells drilling, 11.

NEW LOCATIONS.

Producers Oil Company No. 4, B. B. B. and C. Rigged.

FIELD NOTES.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 5, on the Greer, will be deepened.

Rio Bravo Oil Company will deepen No. 208.

Santa Fe No. 7 was perforated and looks as though it might make a small producer of heavy oil.

HOSKINS MOUND.

Nothing of importance has developed in field work at Hoskins Mound. The Mound Oil Company is working on only one well, No. 7, about midway between No. 2 and No. 3. The hole is down close to 740 feet. Well No. 8, close to No. 6, was plugged at about 600 feet after pulling in the derrick, killing Thad White. The back of his head was crushed in by a heavy piece of timber. The derrick is being rebuilt, and it is reported that another hole will be put down. Wells Nos. 5 and 6 are plugged. Well No. 2 is still making 1,500 barrels a day. From May 20 until the close of June approximately 55,000 barrels of crude has moved through the four-inch line from the field to loading racks on the Brownsville road at Danbury. Some difficulty is experienced in getting cars.

WELSH.

Central City Oil Company No. 2 has been put under the pump, and is good for about 60 barrels. Welsh Oil and Land Development Company No. 5 is drilling in. The Producers Oil Company has not started on its test. The gross output of the district is now close to 225 barrels a day.

The Brazoria Oil Company has started on a test five and one half miles northeast of Hoskins Mound, about 1,500 feet from Galveston bay. A showing of oil was encountered at 30 feet and some gas at 50 feet.

The Paraffine Oil Company is preparing to drill south of Dayton close to the old Marble Falls Oil Company's test.

The Pickett-Henry test south of Liberty is down about 750 feet.

The B. Andrews, Sr., test near Pine Island, was a dry hole at 1,300 feet. Abandoned.

J. R. Myers got a water well one and a quarter miles south of the Humble field. Another hole will be put down. Two 1,200-barrel settling tanks have been ertected.

The test at Crosby was a dry hole.

STOCKS AND BONDS CRUDE AND REFINED OILS

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Kountze Brothers, of New York, have leased approximately 22,000 acres of land near El Campo, Tex., and will make a test for oil.

LOUISIANA WILDCAT NOTES.

Derrick is up and machinery en route for a test on the Sulphur Springs tract near Covington, St. Tammany Parish.

The American Oil and Sulphur Company is rigged for a test one and a half miles south of Sulphur.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company is working at Napoleonville.

NEW PRODUCTION IN ILLINOIS. OVER 17,000 BARRELS IN JUNE.

New production in the Illinois field for June totaled over 17,000 barrels. New production in May was close to 9,000 barrels, indicating an increase in June of approximately 8,000 barrels. The gross output of all the districts is thought to be close to 35,000 or 40,000 barrels a day. Most of the development is in Clarke, Cumberland and Crawford counties. Other territory includes Coles, Edgar, Lawrence, Clay, Randolph, Montgomery, Effingham, Wayne, Jasper, Fayette, Marion, Bond, Richland, Saline, White and Douglas counties.

Crawford county developed over 7,000 barrels of new production in June. Clarke county came next with approximately 5,000 barrels, followed by Cumberland county with the same amount. A small amount was obtained in Coles, Edgar, Lawrence and other counties.

According to the Oil City Derrick, more wells were completed in Illinois in June than in the Buckeye and Hoosier districts combined, and the new production was nearly five times as large. The June record shows 359 wells completed, including 41 dry holes, and represents an increase over May of 106 wells completed and 4 dry holes. At the close of June 276 wells were drilling and 64 rigs up, or a gain of 95 drilling wells and a loss of 7 rigs, compared with the last day of May. The Illinois field now takes rank with the Mid-Continent field, not only in the scope of development work, but also in production obtained.

A correspondent of the Derrick, writing from Illinois, says:

About two months ago Savilla Shipman, Joseph B. Crowley, S. T. Lindsey and E. E. Lindsey purchased a tract of 160 acres of land south of Hardinsville, in Martin township, Crawford county, at $60 per acre, and a few days ago leased the half section of land for a bonus of $11,200, or an average of $70.00 per acre, $10.00 per acre more than they paid for the fee simple.

The McMurray & Sons are moving the drilling rig from the dry hole on the Eberhardt farm, north of Toledo, in Sumter township, Cumberland county, to the John Hughes farm, to the southeast of Toledo, but in the same township, where they will put down another test. The well is for the Home Oil and Gas Company of Toledo.

In Neoga township, Cumberland county, the Trilla Oil Company's test on the Edward Humphreys farm, section 5, and 6 miles northwest of Toledo, is practically a duster, as there was only a slight showing of crude.

John Crillis has leased his 160 acres, 1 mile southwest of Oblong, in the southeast quarter of section 5, Oblong township, Crawford county, for a bonus of $ per acre and a one-sixth royalty. The Linden or Sun Oil Company has taken a lease on the Dees land, consisting of 1 acres, in section 28, Oblong township, for a bonus of $7,900. The Short farm, section 5, brought a bonus of $75 per ac

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Near Sumner, in Lawrence county, leases are active, and the prospects are good for the field to extend still to the south. Jennings Bros. lease the W. C. Miller 560 acres, in section 20, Bridgeport township, and about two miles south of the hamlet of Bridgeport, at a bonus of $50 per acre, and a well to be completed within sixty days or pay thereafter $6 per day until a well is completed. George Ryan has also leased his 900 acres of land for a large sum. A. J. Gray and sons, Robert and others, have leased their farms, consisting of 250 acres, in sections 29, 30 and 32, this township, and about eight miles north of four miles east of Sumner, to Munn and others, of Pennsylvania, for a bonus of $10 per acre, and if oil is struck in paying quantities they are to pay an additional $5 per acre, and complete a well within sixty days, or pay $1 per acre per month until a well is drilled in. Since the oil drilled by the Fox Tool Company on the J. M. Buchannan farm, in section 8, Bridgeport township, has proven to be a producer, several leases that were open are leased at nice bonus money. As high as $60 per acre bonus was paid by parties to John Ibver for his 35-acre farm near the well. The Buchannan well was reported dry, as the well was at the proper depth for oil, but failed to respond until drilled deeper. It is currently reported that the Jennings Bros. secured the 900 acres of the Ryan farm at a bonus of $50. McDonald and others are making preparations to drill a test well on the G. Fess farm, in section 17, Lukin township, about ten miles southwest of Bridgeport. This will be a very important test, being the farthest to the south of any in Lawrence county. The contractors at the test well on the Klinger farm, section 36, Christy township, have experienced all kinds of trouble in getting the well down and are yet making an effort to rim down and put in additional pipe. The venture will be drilled to a depth of 1,200 feet, if the contractor is able to get that distance. The National Supply Company has located a store at Bridgeport, Lawrence county, and have rented the Sage block. Some Pittsburg parties have purchased the Buchannan block for a consideration of $5,000, and the lower floor has been rented to the Oil Well Supply Company and the upper floor will be arranged into offices.

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS STILL PILING UP—SIXTY-FIVE CENTS FOR FUEL OIL—SUMMARY.

Gross runs from the Mid-Continent oil fields in June amounted to 1,688,433 barrels, or an average of 56,281 barrels a day. Shipments totaled 642,128 barrels, or a daily average of 21,404 barrels. This record indicates that 1,046,304 barrels went into storage at the rate of 34,877 barrels a day.

During 1905 the stocks in the Mid-Continent oil fields were increased 6,251,735 barrels, or nearly 112 per cent. During the first six months of the current year the increase in the stocks has amounted to over 5,800,000 barrels. On June 30 they amounted to 19,131,468, showing a gain of 1,094,535 barrels for the month. The stocks west of the Mississippi now exceed those in the eastern oil fields over 5,000,000 barrels.

Four hundred and ten wells were completed in June, 54 dry, 39 gassers and 317 producers, with a gross output of 16,000 barrels; 210 wells were drilling at the close of June and 45 rigs were up. The record for May shows 498 completions, 52 dry, 42 gassers and 404 producers, with a total yield estimated at over 16,500 barrels; 311 wells were drilling at the close of May and 44 rigs were up. The foregoing figures were obtained from the Oil City Derrick. It is indicated that while there was a falling off in the number of completions in June compared with May, a record-breaking month with one exception, the amount of new production shows practically no variation, but the record of wells drilling and rigs up on the close of June, compared with the last day of May, forecasts a turning point in the remarkable development which the Mid-Continent region has undergone.

Summarizing developments in the Mid-Continent region, a correspondent of the Oil City Derrick, writing from Independence, Kansas, says:

Operators have estimated that the official figures for June operations would show an all-round decrease of about 50 per cent, as compared with developments during the spring months, but the report does not sustain the estimate. During May 498 wells were completed in Kansas and Oklahoma, with a new production of 16,536 barrels and on June 1 there was reported 355 rigs up and wells drilling. These figures were the largest ever reported in the Mid-Continent field, with the exception of those for last December. Comparing the June figures with those of May is a disappointment to those operators who desire a curtailment of operations in the hope that conditions will be improved by a cessation of active field work. Kansas, with a smaller number of wells completed, still holds its own, 44 producing wells in June showing an increase of 43 barrels new production over 68 producing wells in May, but there is a decrease of 15 drilling wells and rigs for June, 40 showing on July 1, as against 55 on June 1. During June 73 wells were completed for a total production of 765 barrels, including 14 dusters and 15 gassers. Montgomery county shows the greatest activity, with 21 completions and 9 drilling wells, Chautauqua county ranking second with 16 completions and 5 drilling wells. Neosho county is third, with 11 completions and 8 drilling wells. The shallow field in Franklin and Miami counties reported 12 completions and 6 drilling wells.

PREMIUM ON FUEL OIL.

It is frequently reported that Kansas heavy oil is commanding a premium, some reports giving 65 cents as the price for contract fuel oil. In one or two instances this sum has been paid for 100-barrel orders, but the Prairie Oil and Gas Company grades all Kansas oil on the same manner Oklahoma oil is graded, and the price is regulated accordingly. Kansas

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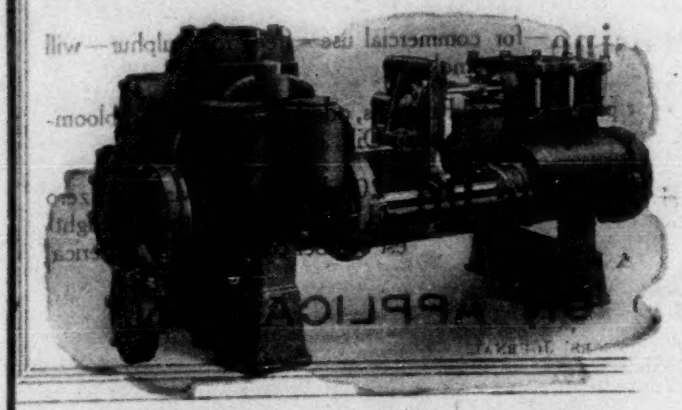

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production, especially in the Nowata district, is decreasing, and small contractors may have difficulty in securing their supply, but the market is not yet on a boom. The decreasing production has not yet stimulated new work, notwithstanding by a comparison.

Of the total number of completed wells in the Mid-Continent field during June, 416, the Osage reservation, the Cherokee and Creek nations and Oklahoma furnished 337, and of the total new production of 159,798 barrels 157,124 barrels were produced in these four principal districts, viz. the 337 completions, 278 produce oil, 10 were dry and 24 were gassers. The average production per well was 52 barrels, the field average being 47 barrels, as against 40 barrels in May. It will thus be seen that in June only 65 fewer wells were completed in Oklahoma than in May, while the new production was only 1,261 barrels less than in May. On June 1, 300 rigs and drilling wells were reported, while on July 1 only 215 are in sight, showing a decrease of new work of about 30 per cent, and not 40 or 50 per cent, as has been commonly estimated. Bartlesville has been the center of production and operations since the Territory field was opened and operators have been so accustomed to basing all estimates and comparisons on the local results that they lose sight of the fact that other large producing districts have been developed. Their deductions are therefore inaccurate and rather confusing, and lead to some dissatisfaction with the general conditions of the field considered as a whole.

DAILY OUTPUT, 26,000 BARRELS.

On July 1 the Bartlesville district which embraces the territory from the Kansas line south to Osage lot 41, had a daily production of 26,000 barrels. The Osage reservation, outside of that portion embraced in the Bartlesville district, is credited with 8,000 barrels a day. The Tulsa district, which includes the southern part of the Cherokee nation, the Cleveland development in Oklahoma and the lower Osage country, and the new Creek field south of Tulsa, has 16,000 barrels a day. The shallow development along the Verdi-

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
June							
29	S. S.	I. M. Guffey	Gulf Ref Co	Gulf Ref. Co	Gibsons Point	Solar	38
30	"	"	"	"	"	Asph. Oil	37
30	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	115
30	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	1
July							
3	"	Florida	Texas Co	Texas Co	New Orleans	Crude	10
3	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker oil	15
3	Barge	Providence	"	"	"	Crude	20
5	"	Flyton	"	"	"	Crude	8
5	S S	Larimer	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	Bayonne N. J	Hard Asph	5
5	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	6
5	"	"	"	"	"	Solar	8
5	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt	21
5	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	130
5	Barge	Shenango	"	"	Gibsons Point	Solar	154
5	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	86
5	"	Conneant	"	"	Port Tampa	Crude	173
4	"	Magnolia	Texas Co	Texas Co	Marcus Hook	Black oil	9
4	"	"	"	"	"	Gas Oil	54
4	"	"	"	"	"	Hard Asph	9
9	Sch'nr	W. L. Douglas	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	Bayonne, N.J.	Solar	396
11	S S	Col E. L. Drake	"	"	For Orders	Crude	421
11	Barge	Mingo	"	"	Gretna, La	Lubr	257
11	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	15

Total (Barrels) 2330

Crude 133089
Other Grades 8960

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
June							
28	S S	Northtown	H. O. & F. Co	Standard	New York	Crude	23355
30	Barge	Sandletop	"	H. O. & F. Co	Galveston	Crude	4453
July							
7	"	Gusher	H O & F Co	H. O. & F. Co	New Orleans	Crude	8430
7	S S	Northwestern	"	Standard	New York	Crude	21874
7	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	1457
7	"	Paraguay	Sun P. L. Co	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	19219
11	Barge	No. 95	Security	Standard	New York	Gas oil	48805
15	S S	Washtenaw	Sun P. L. Co	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	26739
16	"	Roma	"	"	"	Crude	28410

Total (Barrels) 182541

Crude 133736
Other Grades 48805

*This table also includes shipments from Sabine Pass.

gris river in the Cherokee has 25,000 barrels a day. These figures give a total of 75,000 barrels a day south of Kansas, which produces about 9,000 barrels a day. This gives the total production of the Mid-Continent field at 84,000 barrels a day. These figures are disputed by some statisticians, but they can be accepted as true when preparing comparative tables. It must be remembered that within the last ten months the shallow districts of Coody's Bluff, Alluwe, Chelsea, Big Creek and Lightning Creek have been developed, and that Copan, in the northern part of the Cherokee, the country north of Tulsa, both in the Osage and the Cherokee, and the Glenn development have also come to the front within the last ten months. While the old wells around Bartlesville have decreased in production, the new districts are still increasing the totals. Cleveland has gone off, as has a part of the Osage country, but the new Glenn pool has added almost 5,000 barrels a day. Skiatook and Turley are new producing districts in the lower Cherokee, and some strong wells have recently been found along Osage lots 68 to 76. It is a big field and growing bigger. The pipe line people know this, perhaps as well as anyone, for they are building pumping stations and making new gauging districts all the time and laying main and lateral lines to the new pools almost as fast as the first wells are completed. With a continual surplus of 75,000 barrels a day to contend with it should be readily understood that the pipe lines, in increasing daily runs from 25,000 barrels to 60,0000 barrels, in a little over twelve months, has accomplished fairly good results in trying to adjust the necessities of the various producing districts of a field 250 miles long and 50 miles wide, with leasers busy in advance of wildcat drillers.

NATIONAL OIL AND PIPE LINE COMPANY IS NOW THE UNITY OIL COMPANY.

The Unity Oil Company of Beaumont has been organized with a capital stock of $55,000 and will take over the property of the National Oil and Pipe Line Company, recently acquired at trustee's sale on foreclosure by bondholders. H. Masterson, D. R. Beatty and E. H. Adams, of Houston; C. H. Moore, of Galveston; George Lock, of Lake Charles, and Underwood Nazro, of Beaumont, are the incorporators of the new concern.

The following notice has been sent to stockholders of the National Oil and Pipe Line Company:

"Beaumont, Texas, July 3, 1906.

"I am sorry to inform you that the entire assets of the National Oil and Pipe Line Company were this day sold at public sale, under the deed of trust, by W. S. Davidson, president of the First National Bank, the trustee named in the deed of trust, executed by the company Nov. 1, 1902, and the same brought only $55,000.00 of the $332,500.00 still remaining unpaid on the bonds secured by the deed of trust. The interest on the bonds has been regularly paid, but during the past two years the company has been unable to meet any of the semi-annual installments of $47,500.00 on the principal, and the bondholders finally concluded to foreclose.

"Regretting more than you can possibly realize the inability of the directors and officers to extricate the company, I am

"UNDERWOOD NAZRO, Secretary."

The property of the National Oil and Pipe Line Company was sold to H. Masterson for $55,000, the amount of the capital stock of the Unity Oil Company. It is understood that there is no stock for sale.

The plans of the new company do not involve any change in the present operating status of the old National property.

It has three producing wells at Humble with a gross output of about 300 barrels a day. Other assets are embraced in leaseholds at Spindletop and Sour Lake, together with a number of non-producing wells in those districts. The National property included a six-inch line from Spindletop to Port Arthur, a distance of fourteen miles, and a ten-inch line from Port Arthur to the docks, a distance of two miles. It also had two miles of six-inch gathering lines at Spindletop. The holdings at Port Arthur consist of the necessary equipment to operate the pipe line and about forty acres of ground. The National owned three rotary and one cable outfit and a number of wooden and steel tanks scattered about the various fields. It owned four boilers at Spindletop, with boiler-house, tool-house, two small frame houses, pumps, engines, pipe, junk, etc. According to the notice of foreclosure, 10,000 barrels of oil was in storage, to be included in the sale.

The Crowley Oil and Mineral Company on July 2 paid its eleventh 10 per cent dividend or $20,000, on a capital stock of $200,000. Stockholders, therefore, have received $20,000 in excess of the company's capitalization since July 1, 1904. Forty per cent was paid in 1905.

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GROSS OUTPUT OF THE UNITED STATES 140,635,136 BARRELS IN 1905.

Complete statistics for 1905, covering the production of crude in the Eastern fields and the Mid-Continent region, appear in the Oil City Derrick. Taken in conjunction with the 1905 records for California, Louisiana and Texas, in the January numbers of the Oil Investors' Journal, the total yield of all grades of petroleum in the United States in that year was 140,635,136 barrels. The gross output in 1904 was put at 119,593,335 barrels. The gain in 1905 over that of the previous year, therefore, was 21,041,801 barrels. The production in 1905 is the largest known in the history of the oil industry in the United States.

The states east of the Mississippi river are credited with 52,021,989 barrels, and those west of that line with 88,613,147 barrels. The preponderance of production in the west over that of the east was therefore 36,591,158 barrels, or about 63 per cent of the total yield. This substantiates the claim made by the Oil Investors' Journal early in the present year that complete statistics for 1905 would show that nearly two-thirds of the oil produced in the United States came from west of the Mississippi river, reversing a situation that had stood for forty-four years.

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following is a summary of production in 1905, compared with 1904, in the states west of the Mississippi river:

State.	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1904.
California	35,671,000	28,476,025
Texas	30,423,253	22,241,413
Louisiana	10,149,122	6,611,419
Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma	11,854,772	5,603,037
Colorado	500,000	501,763
Wyoming and others	15,000	14,000
Total	88,613,147	63,447,657

The foregoing indicates an increase west of the Mississippi in 1905 over 1904 of 25,165,490 barrels. The Mid-Continent region in 1905 produced 6,251,735 barrels more than in 1904. These figures are based on runs of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company appearing in the Oil City Derrick, and do not include runs of smaller pipe line concerns in that territory. It is believed the total production of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma was close to 12,000,000 barrels. California shows an increase in 1905 over 1904 of 6,194,975 barrels, and Texas a relative increase of 8,181,840 barrels, and Louisiana 3,537,703 barrels. The production of Colorado and Wyoming indicate practically no change.

EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following is a summary of production in 1905 compared with 1904 in the states east of the Mississippi river:

State.	Barrels 1905.	Barrels 1904.
Ohio	16,633,712	19,062,550
West Virginia	11,569,020	12,754,005
New York and Pennsylvania*	11,402,515	11,999,055
Indiana	11,005,921	11,315,000
Kentucky and Tennessee	1,210,821	1,015,068
Illinois (estimated)	200,000	.....
Total	52,021,989	56,145,678

*Ten per cent from New York.

This record indicates that production east of the Mississippi river in 1905 fell off 4,123,689 barrels, compared with 1904. The decline in Ohio was 2,428,838 barrels, West Virginia 1,184,984 barrels, New York and Pennsylvania 596,540 barrels, Indiana 310,078 barrels, while Kentucky and Tennessee showed a gain of 196,753 barrels.

RANK OF STATES.

The rank in oil production of the states indicated in the foregoing tables, is as follows, and represents no change compared with 1904:

State.	Barrels.
California	35,671,000
Texas	30,423,253
Ohio	16,633,712
West Virginia	11,569,020
Indiana	11,005,921
Pennsylvania	10,262,300
Louisiana	10,149,122
Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma	11,854,772
Kentucky and Tennessee	1,210,821
New York	1,140,215
Colorado	500,000
Illinois	200,000
Wyoming and others	15,000
Total	140,635,136

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

From a gross output of approximately 500,000 barrels in 1860, the production of crude of all grades in the United States has increased over 2,800 per cent in forty-five years, or over 62 per cent a year. In 1898 nearly 94 per cent of the total production of the country came from states east of the Mississippi river. Gusher production in the Gulf Coast region in 1901 followed in 1904 by the remarkable development of the Mid-Continent fields, marked the beginning of a reversal in the situation. Oil development has followed the trend of commerce westward. The West afforded the only avenues of expansion. It is probable that the bulk of oil production in the United States will continue to come from the great undeveloped regions of the West and Southwest. The eastern fields are showing a steady declining tendency, reflected in the advancing market for refined oils. Illinois is developing a remarkable field, however, and no doubt will be a marked factor in maintaining the average production for the eastern region. But in this connection it is well to note that the trend of development in the Illinois field is to both the west and southwest. There is a well-defined belief that operations in Illinois will spread westward across the Mississippi river and put Missouri in the list of oil-producing states. Leases have been taken on lands adjacent to St. Louis. Natural gas from wells in the heart of that city have long been utilized. Arkansas has all the earmarks of a field. It is understood that the Standard Oil Company already is preparing for test work in that state. The time seems not far distant when the southern portions of Missouri and Kansas, together with the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, will embrace one vast oil-producing region. This great expanse of territory is practically untouched. The belief is general that the oil industry in the Gulf Coast region has hardly started. Tests are now being made in every direction. Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana are receiving more attention than ever before. While results are always problematical, experiences of the past render it reasonable to conclude that something must come from the extensive wildcatting that is now in progress throughout a wide expanse of territory that bears every favorable indication of an oil field. California can be depended upon to not only maintain the high record of last year, but in all probability to surpass it in 1906 and subsequent years. The most prolific oil sands in that state are yet to be developed. Increasing attention is being paid to the possibilities of oil production in Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and other far-western states. The bulk of the oil supply of the future will come from the great West and Southwest.

CUBAN TARIFF BILL GOES OVER UNTIL NEXT SESSION.

The bill removing the tariff on crude petroleum, which passed the House of Representatives in the Cuban Congress on June 20, failed to receive a hearing in the Senate committee, to which body it was referred June 22, and went over until the next session, convening November 5.

As the bill did not reach the senate until eight days before the time for adjournment, there was no opportunity for committee work, and while the measure might have been rushed through, it was deemed best by its supporters to await the advent of the winter session before attempting to pass it.

The press of Havana is solidly back of the bill, together with the sugar planters, gas manufacturers and the railroads. A campaign of education on the advantages of fuel oil will be taken up during the interim, and it is anticipated that practically all opposition will be removed by the time Congress convenes, November 5.

MRS. MILDRED DONAN REAVIS.

The death of Mrs. Mildred D. Reavis, which occurred in St. Louis, Mo., June 1[illegible] as the result of a fall from a street car, will be keenly felt by her numerous friends in this city and section. Mrs. Reavis, who was Mildred Donan, daughter of an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at Pensacola, Fla., and was a woman of many graces, of charming personality and of exceptional mental vigor and brilliance. In Pensacola, where she grew into womanhood, and here in New Orleans, where she was widely known, there are many friends of a lifetime to lament her passing. Mrs. Reavis leaves two sons, one who is in business in California, and the other, who is editor of the Oil Investors' Journal at Beaumont, Tex. She also leaves one brother. Mrs. Reavis was the sister of the late Colonel Peter Donan, a writer of note and ability. While over sixty years of age at the time of her death, she was a woman of such exceptional vitality that her mental vigor was unimpaired, her graces unworn and her life still sparkled with the intellectual vivacity which had made the conquests of her youth and cemented the friendships of a lifetime. There are many devoted friends here, and elsewhere along the Gulf Coast, to regret the final leaving, in circumstances peculiarly sad and sudden, of Mrs. Reavis, for she admirably typified all that is noble and best and lovable in womanhood.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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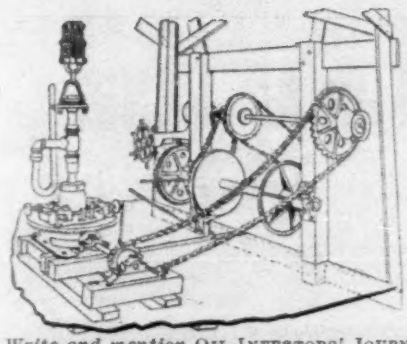

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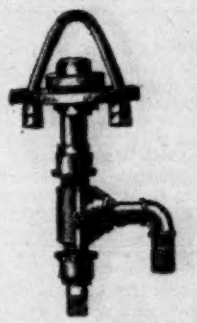

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INVESTIGATIONS BEGIN AT CLEVELAND AND OTHER OHIO POINTS.

The United States grand jury for the federal district at Cleveland on July 9 began an investigation into alleged rebating and rate discriminations by large eastern railroads in favor of the Standard Oil Company. Prominent officials of these concerns were called upon to appear for examination. Among those subpoenaed were R. M. Huddleston, assistant auditor of the freight car account department of the Lake Shore railroad, and M. S. Vilas, treasurer and auditor of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

The Manhattan Oil Company and the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, subsidiary concerns of the Standard Oil Company, are defendants in a suit instituted by Hancock county at Toledo charging conspiracy in restraint of trade. The case was not taken before the grand jury, but was brought into the probate court by the prosecuting attorney, who is said to be assisted by the attorney general of Ohio. A motion filed by attorneys for the defendants to quash the information on the ground that the probate court was without jurisdiction was overruled.

Following the action at Toledo, the prosecuting attorney for Hancock county filed information in the probate court at Findlay on July 5 charging John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company with violations of the Valentine anti-trust law, and organization and maintenance of a monopoly in oil. A summons has been issued for Mr. Rockefeller, and is now in the hands of the sheriff. The warrant directs the sheriff "to take the said John D. Rockefeller if found in your county or if he shall have fled that you pursue him into any other county in the state and take and safely keep the said John D. Rockefeller, so as to have his body before this court to answer the same complaint and be further dealt with according to law." Mr. Rockefeller is now in Europe. The date of his return is unknown.

The Valentine anti-trust law provides for a fine of from $500 to $5,000 or imprisonment for six months to one year in the workhouse, or punishment by both fines and imprisonment.

Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, has been dismissed from the service of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Shipments of crude and refined oils from San Francisco to Hawaii in March, 1906, were as follows: Crude, 16,000 barrels, valued at $1.40 a barrel; naptha, 461.5 barrels, valued at $2,385; illuminating, 3,164.8 barrels, valued at $22,274, and 560.9 barrels of lubricating oil, valued at $6,054.

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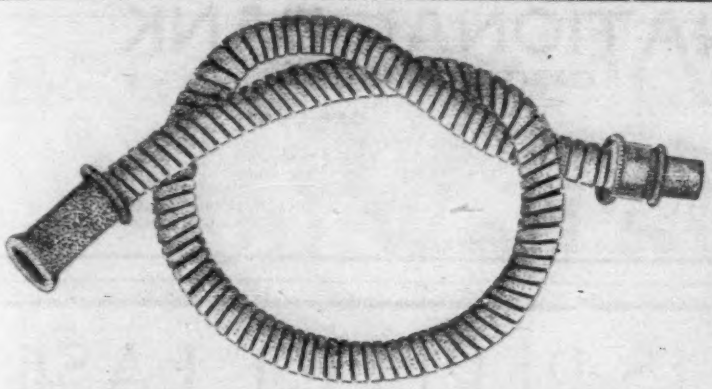

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SAFETY OF CRUDE PETROLEUM USED AS FUEL.

There has been no greater illustration of the remarkable adaptation of crude petroleum as fuel, considered from the standpoint of safety, than that embodied in the San Francisco fire disaster. Observations by the editor of the Oil Investors' Journal immediately after the conflagration disclosed the fact that many fuel oil tanks in the burned and wrecked buildings remained intact and that oil neither started nor augmented the fire. While nearly every business building in San Francisco was equipped for oil fuel, there was not one proved instance where oil was responsible for fire.

A subsequent inspection by the Fire Marshal of San Francisco substantiates the foregoing facts. The following letter written to Donzel Stoney, of the Union Oil Company, is self-explanatory:

"Your favor at hand calling my attention to the condition of the oil-burning plants which were in direct line of the conflagration which has befallen our city; I had already thought of this subject and have investigated many of the oil tanks which were using oil for fuel. I had a great many oil-burning plants installed in that portion of the city where the fire raged and I have congratulated myself on their condition after the fire. I find them all intact, not one caught fire—in fact, the oil is now in the tanks and could be used.

"In installing oil-burning plants my first thoughts were, what w... become of this tank if this whole block caught fire? That was the factor of safety from which I always worked, showing no favors, requiring none—the result is what I now find.

"So far as I have been able to find, oil-burning for fuel, stored in the manner we require, must be considered a safe fuel, and I do not consider the rules of this office are arbitrary, when they can pass through the severe test they have in this fire. I must say I hope every manufacturing plant will use oil for fuel.

(Signed) "CHAS. TOWE,
"Fire Marshal."

The Pacific Oil Reporter says that oil fuel will be the exclusive fuel in the fire district of the new San Francisco. In many instances the tanks used in the destroyed buildings will be installed in the new ones.

A particularly interesting instance of the safety of oil fuel is illustrated in the following incident appearing in the Reporter:

The Union Oil Company of California had supplied the Mills building with oil fuel, the tank in the basement having been filled just previous to the fire. After the destruction of the building in which were located the San Francisco offices of the Union Oil Company the company demanded the return of the rental for that portion of the month which they could not occupy

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their offices on account of the destruction of the building. The agents of the Mills building agreed to the return of the money but demanded credit for the oil in the tank which they had not used. The Union Oil Company immediately gave credit for the oil, sent its tank wagons to the building and drew out over 100 barrels of good fuel oil and hauled it away. The men who made connections with the tank say that it was not damaged in the least beyond the man-hole having been crushed in by falling debris, although everything else inflamable had been entirely consumed.

Crude petroleum is the ideal fuel.

Suit has been filed in the district court of Brazoria county against the Mound Oil Company and Thomas A. Nevins, of New York; T. W. Ford, T. W. House, James Bute and Howard F. Smith, of Houston, and B. S. Carlton, of Velasco, to recover the sum of $1,095,257.60 alleged to be due to John H. Hoskins, W. W. Hoskins and V. E. Hoskins, plaintiffs in the case. The suit is an outgrowth of the sale of the Hoskins ranch, in Brazoria county, comprising about 40,000 acres, to the Mound Oil Company.

It is alleged in the petition that the plaintiffs were the owners of the Hoskins ranch, and that the defendants, Messrs. Ford, House, Bute, Smith and Carlton, under contracts with the plaintiffs, undertook to sell the mineral rights of the land for the plaintiffs. It is asserted that the defendants found a purchaser for the property in the person of Thomas A. Nevins, of New York. It is alleged, however, that the defendants reported the sale of the property at $185,000, when, according to the petition, the purchaser paid an additional sum of $95,257.60 and $123,000 of stock in the Mound Oil Company, to which concern the property was conveyed. The petition alleges that the value of the stock is $1,000,000, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the sum of $95,257.60 and the stock, or said sum of money and said alleged value of stock.

Papers filed for record at Angleton, July 9, show the payment by Thomas A Nevins of three notes for $17,913.67 each, and three notes for $5,000 each and interest, executed about one year ago by the Mound Oil Company to J. H. Hoskins, V. E. Hoskins, F. W. Stevens and J. W. Vann, trustees of the estate of W. W. Hoskins, bankrupt, in part payment of the Hoskins ranch, including Hoskins Mound, in Brazoria county.

John Porter Hollis, special agent of the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, is in southeast Texas, preparing data for the forthcoming report of James R. Garfield on production and transportation methods in the oil industry.

A typographical error in the July 3 number of the Oil Investors' Journal made the total shipments from Lake Charles in one instance read 364,591 barrels, instead of 200,235 barrels. The general result, however, was unaltered. The regular proof reader is in Hot Springs.

The Neches Iron Works of Beaumont has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing the capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

It is reported that negotiations are under way with two northern syndicates with the object of securing capital to prospect for gas near New Orleans, and if developed in paying quantities, to pipe it to that city for illuminating and fuel consumption.

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OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

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R. A. McREYNOLDS.

Subject to Democratic Primaries.

The Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad is preparing to adopt crude petroleum as fuel for motive power. The line extends from Cleburne, Tex., to Mexia, seventy-eight miles southeast, and an extension from Mexia to Houston is now in process of construction. The road has trackage rights over the Santa Fe railroad from Cleburne to Fort Worth. One train a day is run each way. The July Equipment Guide credits the road with eleven engines and no tank cars.

At a meeting of representatives of western railroads at Chicago July 14 it was decided to resume the prorating arrangements with eastern lines. This will have the effect of materially reducing the rates on oil and its products from the eastern oil fields and refineries to all points west of Chicago. At present western and eastern roads are charging their local rates for through shipments.

The City Council of Kansas City has passed an ordinance letting in natural gas at a price not to exceed 25 cents per 1,000 feet. If the supply of natural gas be exhausted the manufacturers of gas shall supply it for not more than 75 cents per 1,000 feet. The franchise is to run for thirty years, but the city may assume the ownership of the plant at the end of ten years by purchasing all the outstanding bonds.

The measure had the support of Mayor Henry M. Beardsley, of the Kansas City, (Mo.) Gas Company, which now supplies the city with artificial gas, with charges of $1 per 1,000 feet for the gas.

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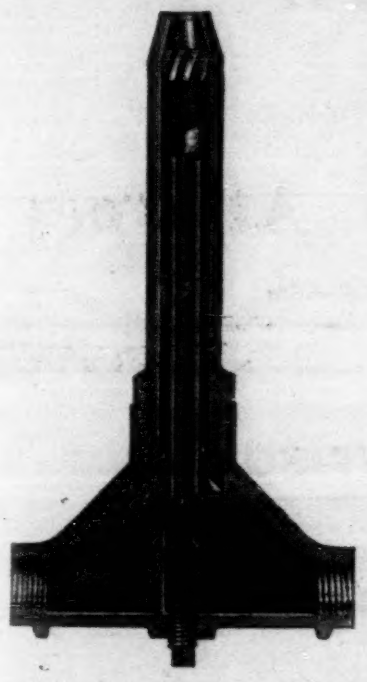

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OPERATIONS OF OIL INDUSTRY IN PERU.

The production of petroleum in Peru in 1905 was about 47,000 tons (329,000 barrels). New oil fields situated at Lobitos, ten miles north of Talara, are being worked. The first cargo of oil from Lobitos was recently delivered at Callao. About three miles from the town of Nazca, some fifty miles from San Nicolas Bay, in the south of Peru, surface indications of oil strata are reported to exist over a considerable area.

In addition to the London and Pacific Petroleum Company's works at Talara and Negritos, and those of the Peruvian Petroleum Syndicate, established at Lobitos, some fifteen miles to the north of Talara, the latter of which is still in the development stage, a new company has been formed to make tests at Fernandez, in the district of Mancora, on a property owned by Mr. Nicolai Taiman. This concern is still in the initial stage of development. The money for working this concern is obtained in Lima. The property is inland, about twenty miles from the coast, but with a steady fall to the sea, and should the tests bear good results the oil could be piped by gravitation to tankage which would have to be erected close by the sea.

The output of the Talara Company, with headquarters in London, is from 3,000 to 4,000 tons (21,000 to 28,000 barrels) of crude oil per month. It works a considerable extent of territory, owns two tank steamers of about 3,000 tons each, and disposes of about one-half of their production of bulk oil in Callao and the remainder in Caleta Buena, Chile, where a large and increasing demand for fuel oil exists. Its production of refined oil, i. e., vierosene and gasoline, is sold in Peru.

The Peruvian Petroleum Syndicate's property at Lobitos is in an advanced stage of development. It has some 1,000 tons (7,000 barrels) of oil stored in tanks, and during the course of the present year will doubtless commence shipments. New tankage, a wooden mole or pier and other shipping facilities are projected.

A large acreage of petroleum lands have been applied for during the past year. In the majority of cases such lands are being held for speculative purposes, and a large proportion of them revert after a time to the government, the applicants failing to keep up their half yearly payments to the Department of Mines.—British Consular Report.

OSAGE WELL STATISTICS.

The report of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which holds a blanket lease over the lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, has just been published. It shows that up to June 10, 1906, a total of 862 wells had been drilled. Of the entire number, 569 were oil wells and 55 gas wells, while the remaining 238 were dry holes. The record for twelve months was 318 wells, or an average of 26 1-2 for each month. For the period ending June 30, 1905, the total number of wells drilled was 544, which included 355 oil wells, 34 gas wells and 155 dusters. The figures on June 10, 1906, constitute a complete record of all developments from the time of the first work under the Foster lease to the present.—Oil City Derrick.

The British oil steamer Indrani, from New York to Shanghai with 300 drums of naptha and 35,000 cases of oil on board, caught fire just east of Singapore harbor, July 8. Many drums were thrown overboard, and the fire was eventually put out. The fire began by the bursting of one of the naptha drums. Flaming naptha flowed across the deck and the other drums caught fire almost immediately. Floating drums of naptha, blazing furiously, drifted with the tide into Singapore harbor and crossed the man-of-war anchorage. Shipping and wharves were endangered until a change of tide carried the drums southward, where they gradually burned out. This is the second fire which has occurred on the Indrani since she left New York April 10 for Chinese ports. A dispatch dated June 7 said that the vessel had been saved from destruction by fire by the throwing overboard of 250 drums of naptha.

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The attorney general of Arkansas has filed suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company asking judgment in the sum of $2,000,000 and for the forfeiture of the company's right to do business in Arkansas on the ground that it is a member of a trust. The suit covers a longer period of time than any other similar proceedings yet filed in that state. A penalty of $5,000 a day for alleged violation of the anti-trust law is asked for every day from March 25, 1905, to July 6, 1906.

TRANSPORTING CRUDE OIL IN BULK IN SAILING SHIPS.

An innovation in the transportation of crude oil in bulk is undergoing a test in the Gulf Coast oil trade. Two of the largest sailing vessels in the world have been chartered to determine the adapatibility of such craft in moving crude. The Thomas W. Lawson, a seven-masted schooner, and the only one of its size in existence, has been acquired by the Sun Company to ply between Sabine and Marcus Hook, and the Gulf Refining Company has taken over the six-masted schooner William L. Douglas for a try-out. The Lawson has not yet reached Gulf waters, but is undergoing repairs at the Newport News ship yards, and receiving the necessary equipment of an oil-tanker. The vessel is expected to get into the trade early in the present fall.

The William L. Douglas sailed from Port Arthur July 9, being the maiden voyage, loaded with 39,612 barrels of solar oil for Bayonne, N. J. The full capacity of the vessel is about 45,000 barrels. The owners did not load a full cargo on the first trip, as some experience was desired before sailing with full tanks. The cargo capacity of the Lawson is about 50,000 barrels.

The Shipping Illustrated has the following to say regarding the Lawson and the Douglas:

The recent announcement that the big schooners, Thomas W. Lawson and William L. Douglas, had been chartered for the oil trade, caused special interest among many who had held the idea that steamers were the only class of vessels adapted for the business. Large sailing ships, as well as steamers, are, of course, employed in the case-oil export trade to foreign ports, but to utilize schooners for the transportation of either crude or refined oil in bulk had not been hitherto considered desirable. These schooners are to transport crude oil in bulk here from Texas. The Thomas W. Lawson, which holds the distinction of being the only seven-masted schooner, as well as the largest fore-and-aft vessel afloat, has since her launching been employed in the coal trade on the Atlantic Coast, principally between Newport News and Boston. Much criticism was made of the vessel's plans when they were first made public, it being asserted that she would "break her back," would prove unwieldy in handling and become all sorts of a white elephant. Captain Crowley, the manager of the Coastwise Transportation Company, to which both the vessels here referred to belong, stoutly adhered to his own ideas, however, having based them upon his experience with other monster schooners, and so far as navigability is concerned, they have proved correct. The Lawson has been found at a disadvantage occasionally on account of her unusual draft of water when loaded, but that she can travel like a yacht when she gets the proper slant of wind cannot now be denied. Questions have often been asked as to the names of the seven masts. What the crew sometimes call them might not be polite to repeat, but the official announcement of their names in order from the bow was: Fore, main, mizzen, jigger, spanker, driver, pusher. The first six are the usual order on six-masted schooners, although in the case of the big German ship, R. C. Rickmars, now in port here, the third mast is called the "middle," the fourth the mizzen and the fifth the jigger. Americans were perhaps afraid of confusing the terms "middle" and "mizzen," hence the distinctive word for each stick. The schooners in style and equipment. Both are of steel, are certainly the latest of their type, both built in the same yard at Quincy, Mass. The Thomas W. Lawson is 5,218 tons gross and 4,914 net register, being 375 1-2 feet long, 50 feet beam and 23 feet deep. She was built in 1902 and carries a crew of

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eighteen men. The William L. Douglas is 3,708 tons gross and 3,470 net register, being 316 feet long, 48 feet beam and 29 feet deep. She was built in 1903, and carries a crew of thirteen. The Douglas was overhauled and fitted for her new trade at the Morse Iron Works, South Brooklyn. She was towed to Texas by the fine tug C. W. Morse, a vessel of 509 tons gross, which has just been overhauled at the Tietjen & Lang yard, Hoboken, and will be in command of Captain Mark Kirby. It is understood that the Lawson will be fitted with oil tanks at the Newport News shipyards.

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In connection with the foregoing, this company has placed in service additional trains between Fort Worth and Quanah, Texas, a distance of 192 miles, for the accommodation of local travel, and by reason of same has been enabled to reduce the time of through trains between Fort Worth and Denver more than two hours, all of which should and will be appreciated by vacationists bound for "Cool Colorado" and by the traveling public generally.

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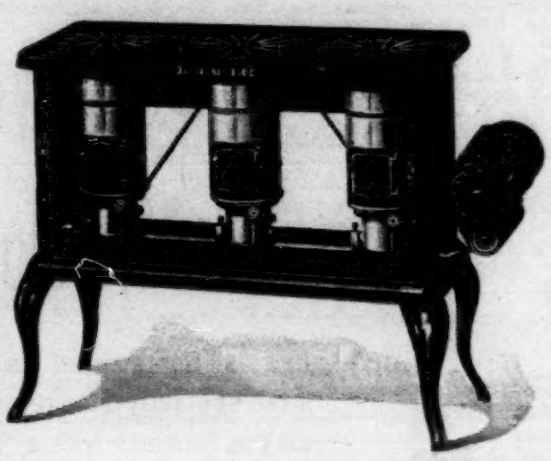

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